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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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George W. Skiff,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Withering's Consumption and its Cure.

A DOMESTIC EXTRAVAGANZA.

BY T. HOOD.

CHAPTER I.

"And who was Mr. Withering?" Mr. Withering, gentle reader, was a drayman of Downgate-hill. Not that he dealt in salt, dry or wet,—or, as you might dream, in dry stoke fishing, and finning haddies, like the salesmen in Thames street. The commodities in which he trafficked, wholesale, were chiefly drugs, and dyewoods, a business whereby he had managed to accumulate a moderate fortune. His character was unblemished,—his habits regular and domestic,—but although advanced in years beyond the middle age, he was still a bachelor.

And consumptive. Why then according to Dr. Insay's book, he had hair of a light color large blue eyes, long eyelashes, white and regular teeth, long fingers with nails contracted or curved, a slender figure, and a fair and blooming countenance.

Not exactly, Miss, Mr. Withering was rather dark.

"Oh yes,—as the doctor says, the tuberculous constitution is not confined to persons of sanguineous temperaments and fair complexion. It also belongs to those of a very different appearance. The subjects of this affection are often of a swarthy and dark complexion, with coarse skin, dark hair, dark eyelashes, black eyes, thick upper lip, short fingers, broad nails, and a more robust habit of body, with duller intellect, and a careless or less active disposition."

Nay, that is still not Mr. Withering. To tell the truth, he was not like a consumptive object; not pigeon-breasted, but broad chested; not emaciated, but as plump as a partridge not hectic in color, but as healthy ruddy as a red-streak apple; not languid, but as brisk as a bee,—in short a comfortable little gentleman, of the Pickwick class, with something quizzical perhaps, but nothing pathological in his appearance.

"Why, then, what was the matter with the man?"

A decline, madame. Not the rapid decay of nature, so called, but one of those declines which an unfortunate lover has sometimes to endure from the lips of a cruel beauty; for Mr. Withering, though a steady, plodding man of business, in his warehouse or counting house, was in his parlor or study, a rather romantic and sensitive creature, with a strong turn for the sentimental, which he had been nourishing by his course of reading. Chiefly in the poets, and especially such as dealt in love elegies, like his favorite Hammond. Not to forget Shesstone, whom in common with many readers of his standing, he regarded as very nightingale of sweetness and pathos in expressing the tender passion. Nay he even ventured occasionally to clothe his own amatory sentiments in verse, and in sundry poems painted his torments by flames and darts, other instruments of cruelty, so shockingly, that but for certain allegorical touches he might have been thought to be describing the ingenious torture of some poor white captive by a red Indian squaw.

But, alas! his poetry, original or borrowed was of no more avail than his plain prose, against that petrification which he addressed as a heart, in the bosom of Miss Puckle. He might as well have tried to move all Flintshire by a geological essay; or to have picked his way with a toothpick in a fossil Saurian. The odorous lady had a cold above trade, and the offer of the drayman and lover, with his dying materials, in either line was met by what is called a flat refusal, though it sounded, rather, as if set in a sharp.

Nay, in such cases it is usual for the Rejected One to go into something or rather, the nature which depends on the temperament and circumstances of the individual, and I will give you six guesses, gentle Reader, as to what it was that Mr. Withering went into when he was refused by Miss Puckle.

"Into mourning?" No.

"Into a tantrum?" No.

"Into a Serpentine?" No—nor into the Thames to sleep in place in Bugby's Hole.

"Into the Army or Navy?" No.

"Into a madhouse?" No.

"Into a hermitage?" No—no into a Monastery.

The truth is, he opportunely remembered that his father's great aunt, Dianah, after a great disappointment in love was carried off by Phthisis Pulmonalis; and as the disease is hereditary, he felt morally as well as physically and grammatically, that he must, would, could, should and ought to go like a true Withering into a Consumption.

"And did he, sir?"

He did Miss;—and so resolutely, that he sold off his business at a sacrifice, and retired in order

to devote the rest of his life to dying for Amenda—alias Miss Susan Puckle. And a long job it promised to be, for he gloried in dying very hard and in pining for her, which of course is not done in a day. And truly, instead of a lover going off at a pop, like Werter, it must be much more satisfactory to a cruel beauty, to see her victim deliberately expiring like a Dolphin, and dying of as many hues,—now crimson with indignation, then looking blue with despondency, anon yellow with jaundice, or green with jealousy, and at last fading into a melancholy mud color, and thence darkening into the black tinge of despair and death.

CHAPTER II.

"But did Mr. Withering actually go into a consumption?" As certainly, miss, as a passenger steps of his own accord into an omnibus that is going to Gravesend. He had been refused, and had a strong sentimental impression that all the Rejected and Forsaken Martyrs of true love were carried off, sooner or later, by the same insidious disease.—Accordingly his first step was to remove from the too keen air of Pentouville, to the milder climate of Brompton, where he took a small detached house, adapted to the state of single blessedness, to which he was condemned.

His establishment consists but of two female servants; namely, a housemaid, and middle aged woman, at once a cook, housekeeper, and the nurse, who professedly belonged to a consumptive family, and therefore knew what was good or bad, or neither, for all pulmonary complaints. Her name was Burton. She was tall, large-boned and hard featured; with a loud voice, a stern eye, and the decided manner of a military sergeant—a personage adapted, and in fact accustomed, to rule much more refractory patients than her master. It did not indeed require much persuasion to induce him to take to wear "flannel next to his skin," or woolen comforters round his throat and wrists, or even a hare-skin on his chest in an east wind. He was easily led to adopt cork soles and clogs against wet, and even a great coat in cold weather—nay, he was even talked into putting his jaw into one of these hideous contrivances called Respirators. But this was nothing. He was absolutely compelled to give up all animal food and fermented liquors—to renounce successively his joint his steak, his chicken, his calves feet, his drop of brandy, his gin and water, his glass of wine, his bottled porter, his draught ditto, and his ale, down to that bitter, pale sort, that he used to call his Bassa relief. Nor, he was not even allowed to taste the table-beer. He had promised to be consumptive and Mrs Burton took him at his word. As much light pudding, sage, arrow-root tapioca—or gruel—with toast and water, barley-water, whey, or apple-tee as often as he pleased,—but as soon give him 'Alick's Acid, or Corrosive Supplement.

"To this dictation the patient first demurred, but soon submitted. Nothing is more fascinating or dangerous to a man just rejected by a female, than the show of kindness by another of the sex. It restores him to his self-love,—nay, to his very self,—reverses the sentence of social excommunication just pronounced against him, and contrabands the moral annihilation implied in the phrase of being 'nothing to nobody.' A secret well known to the sex, and which explains how so many unfortunate gentlemen, crossed in love, happen to marry the housemaid, the cook, or any kind of creature in petticoats—the first Sister of Charity, black, brown, or carry, who cares a cuss—

"Oh! a custard for their appetite, or a comforter for their health. Even so with Mr. Withering. He had offered himself from the top of his Brutus to the sole of his shoe to Miss Puckle, who had plumply told him that he was not worth having as a gift. And yet here—in the very depth of his humiliation, when he would hardly have ventured to bequeath his rejected body to an anatomical lecturer—here was a female, not merely caring for his person in general, but for parts of it in particular—his poor throat and precious chest, his delicate trachea, his irritable bronchial tubes, and his tender lungs. Nevertheless, no onerous tax was imposed on his gratitude; the only return required—how could he refuse it?—was his taking a temperance, or rather 'Total Abstinence' Pledge for his own benefit. So he supped his semi-solids and swallowed his staps; merely remarking on one occasion, after a rather rigorous course of barley-water, that if his consumption increased he thought he should 'try Madeira.'"

"And did he?"

Yes madam, but very cautiously. That is to say, not by a whole island, but only a bottle at a time.

CHAPTER III.

In the meantime Mr. Withering continued as plump as a partridge, and as rosy as a red-streak apple. No symptoms of the imputed disease made their appearance. He slept well, ate well, of sage, &c., drank well of barley-water and the like, and shook hands with a palm not quite so hard and dry as a dead Palm of the Desert. He had neither hectic flushes nor shortness of breath—nor yet pain in the chest, to which three several physicians, in consultation applied their stethoscopes.

Doctor A.—hearing nothing at all.

Dr. B.—nothing particular.

Dr. C.—nothing wrong.

And Dr. E. distinctly hearing a cad like voice proclaiming all right.

Mr. Withering, nevertheless, was dying—if not of consumption, of ennui—the mental weariness of which he mistook for the physical lassitude so characteristic of the other disease. In spite, therefore of the faculty, he clung to the poetical theory that he was a blighted drayman, withering prematurely on his stem; another vic-

tim of unrequited love, whom the utmost care could retain but a few short months from his earthly grave. A conviction he expressed to posterity in a series of Petrarchian sonnets, and in the more rigidly, on what she called her 'regimental rules' for his regiment, with the appropriate addition of Iceland Moss. A recipe to which he quietly submitted though obstinately rejecting other prescriptions of provincial origin—namely snails beaten up with milk. In vain she told him from her own experience in Flanders, that they were reckoned not only nourishing but relishing by the Belgians, who after chopping them up with bread crumbs and sweet herbs, broiled them in the shells, in each of which a small hole was made to enable the Flemish epicure to blow out the contents. Her master decisively set his face against the experiment, alleging plausibly enough, that the operation of snails must be too slow for any galloping complaint.

There was however, one experiment, of which on his own recommendation, Mr. Withering resolved to make a trial—change of air of course involving change of scene. Accordingly packing his best suits and a few changes of linen in his carpetbag, he took an inside place in the Hastings coach, and was whirled down ere night to that favorite Cinques Port. And for the first fortnight, thanks to the bracing yet mild air of the place, which gave tone to his nerves, without injury to his chest, the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations. But alas he was doomed to a relapse, a relapse so severe, that in a more advanced stage of his complaint, he ought to have 'gone out like a snuff.'"

"What wet feet, or a damp bed?"

No, madame—but a promenade, with dry soles, on a bright day in June, and in a balmy air that would not have injured a lung of lawn paper.

CHAPTER IV.

Poor Mr. Withering!

Happy for him had he walked in another direction—up to the Castle, or down to the beach—had he only bent his steps westward to Harlington, or Bexhill, or eastward to Fairlight or to the fish ponds—but his sentimental dias would carry him towards Lover's Sea,—and there on the seat itself—he beheld his lost Amanda, or rather Miss Puckle, or still more properly, Mrs. Sirimgeour, who, with her bridegroom, had come to spend the honeymoon at green Hastings. The astounded Drayman stood agape and agape at the unexpected encounter; but the lady, cold and cutting as the east wind, vouchsafed no sign of recognition.

The effect of this meeting was a new shock to his system. He felt at the very moment, that he had a hectic flush, hot and cold fits, with palpitation at the heart, and his disease set in again increased severity. Yes, he was a doomed man, and might at once betake himself to the last resource of the consumptive.

"Not," he said, "not that all the ass's milk in England would lengthen his years."

Impressed with this conviction, and heartily disgusted with Hastings, he repacked his carpetbag, and returned by the first coach to London fully convinced, whatever the pace of the Rocket or the nature of the road, that he was going very fast, and all down hill.

CHAPTER V.

It was about ten o'clock at night when Mr. Withering arrived at his own residence in Brompton; but although there was a light in the parlor, a considerable time elapsed before he could obtain admittance.

At last, after repeated knocking and ringing, the street door opened and disclosed Mrs. Burton, who welcomed her master with an agitation which he attributed at once to his unexpected return, and the marked change for the worse, which of course was visible in his face.

"Yes, you may well be shocked—but here pay the conclusion, and shut the door, for I am in a draught. You may well be shocked and alarmed, for I am looking, I know like death—but, bless me, Mrs. Burton, the house smells very savory!"

"It's the drains as you sniff, sir," said the housekeeper; "they always do smell strongish afore rain."

"Yes, we shall have wet weather, I believe—and it may be the drains—though I never smelt anything in my life so like fried beef steaks and onions!"

"Why, then to tell the truth," said Mrs. Burton, "it is beef and inguns; it's a favorite dish of mine, and as you're forbid animal food, I tho't I'd jest treat myself in your absence, so as not to tantalise you with the smell."

"Very good, Mrs. Burton, and very considerate. Though, with your lungs, I hardly approve of hot suppers. But there seems to be another smell about the house,—yes—most decidedly—the smell of tobacco."

"Oh, that's the plants!" exclaimed the housekeeper, "the geraniums that I've been smoking, they were eaten up alive with green anamal-culuses."

"Humph!" said Mr. Withering, who, snuffing about like a spaniel, at last made a point of the house-keeper herself.

"It's very odd—very odd indeed—but there is a sort of perfume about you, Mrs. Burton—not exactly lavender or Eau De Cologne—but more like the smell of liquor."

"Law, sir!" exclaimed the house-keeper, with a rather hysterical chuckle, "the sharp nose you have surely! Well, sure enough, the tobacco smoke did make me squeamish, and I sent out for a small quantity of arduous spirits just to settle my stomach. But never mind the luggage, sir, I'll see to that, while you go to the drawing

room and the sofa, for you do look like death, and that is the truth."

And suiting her actions to her words, she tried to hustle her master towards the staircase; but his suspicions were now excited, and making a pig-like dodge round his driver, he bolted into the parlour, where he beheld a spectacle that fully justified his misgivings.

"Lord! what did he see, sir?" Nothing horrible, madame; only a cloth laid for supper, with plates, knives and forks, and tumblers for two. At one end of the table stood a foaming quart-pot of porter; at the other a black bottle, labelled 'Cream of the Valley,' while in the middle was a large plate of smoking hot beef steaks and onions. For a minute he wondered who was to be the second party to the feast, till, guided by a reflection in the looking-glass, he turned towards the parlor door, behind which, bolt upright and motionless as wax-work, he saw a man, as the old song says,

"Where our man should be."

"Heyday! Mrs. Burton, whom have we here?" "If you please, sir," replied the abashed house-keeper, "it's only a consumptious brother of mine as is come up to London for physical advice."

"Humph!" said Mr. Withering, with a significant glance towards the table, "and I trust in the mean time you have advised him to abstain, like your master, from animal food stimulants."

"Why you see, sir, begging your pardon," stammered Mrs. Burton, "there's differences in constitutions. Some require more nourishing than others. Besides, there's two sorts of consumption."

"Yes, so I see," retorted Mr. Withering; "the one preys on your vitals and the other on your vitals."

Just at this moment a scrap of paper on the carpet attracted his eye, and at the same time catching that of Mrs. Burton, and both parties making an attempt together to pick it up, their heads came into violent collision.

"It is only the last week's butcher's bill," said the house-keeper, rubbing her forehead.

"I see it," said the master, rubbing the top of his head with one hand, whilst with the bill in the other, he ran through the items, from beef to veal, and from veal to mutton, hogging especially at the joints.

"Why, zounds! ma'am your legs run very large!"

"My legs, sir!"

"Well, then, mine, as I pay for them. Here's one I see of eleven pounds, and another of ten and a half. I really think my two legs, cold one day and hashed the next, might have dined you through the week, without four pounds of my chops!"

"Your chops, sir?"

"Yes, my chops, woman—and if I had not dropped in, you and your consumptive brother there would be supping on my steaks. You would eat me up alive."

"You forget, sir," muttered the house-keeper, "there's a housemaid!"

"Forget the devil!" bellowed Mr. Withering, fairly driven beyond his patience, and out of his temper, by different provocatives; for all this time the fried beef and onions—one of the most savory of dishes—had been steaming under his nose, suggesting rather annoying comparisons between the fare before him and his own diet.

"Yes, here have I been starving these two months on spoon victuals and slops, while my servants, my precious servants—confound them! were feasting on the fat of the land!—Yes you, woman! you—with your favorite dishes, my fried steaks and my broiled legs, and my broiled chops, but forbidding me—me, your master—to dine even on my own kidneys, or my own sweetbread! But if I'll be consumptive any longer I'll be—"

"The last word of the sentence, innocent or profane, was lost in the loud slam of the street door—for Mrs. Burton's consumptive brother disliking the turn of affairs, had quietly stolen out of the parlor and made his escape from the house."

"And did Mr. Withering observe his row?"

Most religiously, madame. Indeed, after dismissing Mrs. Burton with her 'regimental rules,' he went rather to the opposite extreme, and dined and supped so heartily on his legs and shoulders, his breast and ribs, his loins, his heart and liver, and calf's head, and moreover washed them down so freely with wine, beer, and strong waters, that there is far more danger of his going out with an Apoplexy than of his going into a Consumption.

"The Calais Journal states that a large portion of the potatoe crop in that region is sealed up by the frost, many farmers expecting a harvest of four or five hundred bushels not having taken enough out of the ground to last them a fortnight."

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE GREEN.—A paper was recently read before the French Academy, to prove the existence of copper in the human body in its nominal state. It was known before that there was no lack of brass in many human faces, and this copper possibly explains the reason why some people are so green.

POLITENESS.—While the rain poured in torrents, the umbrella of a gentleman struck the hat of another standing on the sidewalk, and knocked it into the gutter, where it filled with water. The person picked up his hat and said coolly—

"What do you ask for that?"

"I ask your pardon," replied the gentleman, "which so well suited the owner of the wet beaver, that no further parley was necessary."

THE DEVIL IN THE BUTTER-MILK.

During my stay in Ireland, being on a visit to a friend, I was captivated by the 'cherry cheeks and tempting lips' of a young dairy maid, whom I often saw pass the house where I reside. I enquired her name and residence, and found that she lived with a Protestant Parson, who, besides preaching the doctrine of the Gospel, kept a very extensive farm. After a few side-winks at this pretty damsel, I determined to make her a visit during the time the preacher delivered his 'twice told' sermon. I went accordingly as soon as I saw his dame enter the church. 'Tis needless to tell the many soft words I whispered into her ear; suffice to say, I found her just as I should wish; but unluckily, love is so insensible to everything, but its own genial feelings that I rather overstayed my time.

We were aroused from our pleasant chat by the arrival of the old man and his wife thundering at the door for admittance. What was to be done? there was not the 'usual' retreat for lovers—a back door—to leap from either of the windows would have been to plunge into the jaws of the lion.

"For heaven's sake, my dear, crawl in where you will," cried I 'I would not have the parson catch me here for the world!'

"I'm out of my wits!" said she, "let me see. I have it—get into the big churn, pointing to a large churn that stood in the corner of the room.)—be quick, do, for my sake; they'll not suspect your being there for they never use it on Sundays."

In I jumped, and in a moment was in utter darkness she having put on the lid. In this situation I overheard what passed.

The parson and his wife came in, the latter not without scolding the maid for keeping them so long at the door, who said she was asleep—and all was well.

The old lady then told the maid that she must immediately put the cream into the large churn, and go to work, for it was expected there would be a scarcity of butter in a little while, and they had better make the best use of their time.

"Lud, ma'am," said the frightened girl, "would you break the Sabbath?"

"Break the Sabbath you jade? there is no harm in working on Sunday; when we are brought to it by necessity; put the cream in, I say."

The maiden then asked if the small churn would not do.

"Not a whit! not a whit! the large churn will work more at a time."

"Dear ma'am! I have always been brought up to keep the Sabbath sacred."

"Tut, tut! replied the dame, as the parson entered, 'there, my dear, this wench will not churn because it is Sunday.'

"Out upon ye!—do you think if I got my mare into my bog this morning? that I would n't take her out because it's Sunday? push I go make your butter, I say."

And the entreaties of the poor girl were in vain; she was obliged to do the bidding of her superiors.

I sat all the while snug in the churn, resigned to my fate, when down on my ill-fated head came a pail full of cream—I held my breath till it had passed, and then breathed again hoping it had finished here—but no—in came another, and another—there I sat up to the chin in milk; one bucket more, and I should have been a drowned man! I hit upon something at last. Just as the deadly fourth was impending, I leapt from the top of the churn all besmeared with cream, shaking myself, and making the most diabolical faces the human visage could form. It had the desired effect; the maid favoring the trick, screamed out, the devil was in the butter-milk! and ran up stairs.

The parson and his wife scampered into the kitchen, tumbling heels over head over each other! I took the time—jumped off the churn, out of the window, and did not look behind me until I arrived safe at home.

Thus ended my adventure with the dairy maid. A story got among the preacher's superstitious flock, that the devil had risen from the churn, and accused him of impiously breaking the Sabbath."

The parson himself really believing it was the devil, never again attempted to make butter on the Sabbath."

SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—"What kind of wood is that?"

"It's cord wood," replied the chopper, with the greatest nonchalance.

"How long has it been cut?" inquired the anxious captain.

"Four feet," said the chopper.

DOING A FAVOR.—A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon on the first Sunday of her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms, for his text:—"And let there be abundance of peace while the moon endureth."

The Madisonian says that Col. Benton is in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Count Bertrand sailed from New York for France, on the 1st inst.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, DECEMBER 19, 1843.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost in mass around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO BARRIERS; SEPARATION FROM RANKS; ECONOMY; RE-TRIBUTION; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won, and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calhoun.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

CANVASS OF THE VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT.	
Whole number of votes	7,133
Necessary to a choice	3,567
Luther Severance	3,799
Samuel Wells	2,700
Seah May	621
Scattering	13
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Whole number of votes	7,060
Necessary to a choice	3,531
Freeman H. Morse	3,546
Charles Andrews	2,701
C. C. Cone	348
J. G. Cole	160
Scattering	305
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Whole number of votes	4,180
Necessary to a choice	2,091
Benjamin White	1,762
Ebenezer Hutchinson	920
John True	330
Jesse Smart	402
Henry McCallis	327
Scattering	429
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Whole number of votes	4,535
Necessary to a choice	2,268
Shepard Cary	2,168
Thomas Robinson	1,958
Hezekiah Williams	109
S. M. Pond	100
Scattering	170

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAIL ROBBERY. A great Mail robbery took place on Friday week between Albany and New York near Hudson. The Mail bag was found in the river cut open, and many of the letters robbed of their contents. The robber has been discovered and put in jail. A list of contents shows that about \$8,988 in bills was sent from Albany to New York.

WHIG PROTEST. The protest of the whig members against those gentlemen being entitled to seats who were elected by general ticket has been struck from the Journal. Yeas 92, Nays 82.

REPEAL. Mr. O'Connell has drawn up an address to the Queen to be signed by all the Repealers of Ireland. It protests against the Military array which now infests Ireland; and the Proclamation which dispersed the Clontarf meeting.

The whigs are really surprised to witness the harmony of the Democrats in the organization of the House of Representatives. They are woefully disappointed.

Mr. Morse is elected in this District by fifteen majority. The Governor was not present when the votes were counted, consequently the count cannot be called official; yet it is, no doubt, correct. The Council were to meet at Demareesville last week when Morse probably received his certificate of election.

ANOTHER BRITISH CLAIM. The British Commander at Vancouver claims a site in Oregon clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States. This site is near the falls of the Wallamet and has recently been settled by emigrants from the Western States. This British Commander warns the Americans not to interfere with his pretensions. He claims the site by right of discovery. What modest people these Englishmen are!

SNOW STORM. A heavy storm accompanied with a moderate wind from the North East occurred here on Sunday and Monday.

ASSURANCE. The man of the Bulletin speaks thus of certain fashionable garments now in vogue:—

"In our last we alluded to the ladies' fashions for this season. To escape the charge of partiality, we herewith give the late fashions in regard to gentlemen's wearing apparel. There are several descriptions of outside garments worn. The Greek sack is much in vogue, a sort of outside shirt or bag with sleeves—which, in case the material be of a drab or light mixt color—both decidedly *au fait*—gives the wearer the appearance of a walking meal bag. Close sacks and short cloaks are much in favor. Fur trimmings are only known to old standards."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—

"Another difficult case of a contested election has arisen. Mr. Gilmer, of Va., brought a certificate of election from the Sheriff. But to-day, Mr. Goggin has arrived with a certificate from the same authority. It seems that Gilmer was returned by an error in counting; and that Mr. Goggin's majority is three votes."

"The Oregon question bids fair to excite as any other that can be brought before Congress at this session. The North-West goes strongly for the adoption of Mr. Linn's bill providing for the immediate occupation of the territory, at the hazard of a war with Great Britain."

"That's a smart fellow," said one, "how do you make that out?" said the other, "why he has been living for the last two years to my knowledge without earning a penny."

THE MESSAGE.

We have not had time to give this document a critical review. From the examination, however, that we have been able to devote to it, we are convinced that it cannot fail to be, as a whole, generally acceptable. It is beautifully written, as indeed are all that come from President Tyler's pen.

The recommendation of the Executive to settle the Oregon question forthwith will find a response in the heart of every true American. England has usurped enough;—let her learn that in this instance she must turn back. The United States should cease to regard her piratical claims. The Oregon is ours by right, and should be fully and formally taken possession of. There are thousands ready to emigrate to that beautiful and fertile territory, as soon as they are satisfied that government will protect them. The people demand the immediate and final adjustment of this matter; and Congress should never adjourn till that demand has been met. Daily Amer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document we publish in this week's paper. It is well written—chaste in style, and clothed in beautiful language. It is free from party bearing, and discusses the several topics it takes up with apparent fairness and candor. The President's views upon the subject of a National Bank are such as were maintained by him in his last annual message, and are, in our humble opinion, correct and worthy of consideration. He does not, as it was supposed he would, recommend in plain and distinct language the annexation of Texas to the Union, though he thinks the unjust and inhuman war Mexico is waging upon that nation, should be stopped by national interference. His remarks upon this subject are philanthropic, yet perhaps it may be questionable whether it is advisable to interfere as a people with the disputes of foreign powers. In relation to the Tariff, the President is not very decided, though he intimates that no one section or interest should desire protection at the expense of the other. He earnestly recommends a large appropriation for the improvement of the Navy; and suggests to Congress, the propriety of taking some measures to promote a more perfect organization of the Militia. Our relations with Foreign States is spoken of in flattering terms. We are at peace with the whole world, prosperity reigns throughout our land. Taken as a whole, the message may be said to be unobjectionable.—We advise all to read it. Maine Inq.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The most of our readers have doubtless, already perused the message of President Tyler, which we published in our paper of yesterday. Owing to the late hour of its reception we did not accompany its publication with the customary notice of contents. As every one must already have observed, it is a document of considerably less length than usual for State papers of that class. The annexation of Texas it was supposed would be urged in the message, but contrary to expectation, nothing is said to that effect. It refers however, to the relations subsisting between Mexico and Texas, and to the hostile attitude of the former towards the United States; and recommends that Mexico be required to bring the dispute with Texas to a close.

The Treasury note project is again urged by the President; and the difficulties in regard to the Post Office, briefly touched upon. The Oregon question is likewise adverted to, and a recommendation made to establish military posts along the line of communication with the United States.

The receipts of government for 1843 exclusive of loans, was \$18,000,000, and the expenditures \$23,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last has been absorbed by appropriations, and there will be a probable deficiency of \$2,000,000, at the end of the fiscal year.

Altogether the message is a document quite creditable to the Executive. It is well written, moderate in tone and not calculated to give much dissatisfaction in any quarter.

N. Y. Plebeian.

The President's message was received here, by this morning's mail. It was brought by Government express from Washington to New York city, in about ten hours, arriving at the latter place at a quarter before 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night last. It reached here in 57 hours from Washington.

We have delayed our paper for the purpose of furnishing the message to our readers in this number. We have, of course, no time for comments this week. The Journal of Commerce says of it:—"Take it all in all, we think it is the best Message which has emanated from President Tyler's pen."—Augusta Age.

THE ANNEXATION.—Governor Hammond of South Carolina, urges the annexation of Texas to the Union, as wise and politic, in his annual message. He says "The true interests of Texas and of this country demand that she should be annexed to this Union; and it is to be hoped that ere long this will be done." At all events he says our government should resist the ratification of any such treaty as that rumored to be in embryo between Texas and Great Britain. N. Y. Plebeian.

Liberal Charity. Mr. Wm. Appleton, of Boston has given to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital the sum of \$10,000, the income of which is to be expended in behalf of such patients of the McLean Asylum for the insane, as have not the means of remaining there for an entire cure.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Dec. 6th, nothing of importance was done.

In the House, a long and desultory debate took place about entering upon the journal the protest of the whigs against admitting to seats members from those States that had elected by general ticket, and was finally postponed until the next day.

At a late hour, the House proceeded, viva voce, to the election of a clerk.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes 190; necessary to a choice, 86; of which, Mr. McNulty received 125, and Mr. Mathew St. Clair Clarke, 66.

So Mr. McNulty, having received a majority of all the votes polled, was declared to be duly elected clerk of this house, and the oath of office was administered by the speaker.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to refund the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson.

The bill was read twice by its title, referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for to-morrow and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Thursday, December 7, the president pro tem. submitted to the Senate a report of the expenditures of the post office department for the year ending July 1, 1841, and the year ending July 1, 1842, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next. In the House, the petition of John M. Botts, contesting the seat of Mr. Jones, the speaker, was presented, and also the petition of Mr. Goggin, contesting the seat of Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia.

The election of printer was then gone into, a resolution having first been adopted, reducing the prices 15 per cent. below those of 1819. The result of the voting was as follows:

For Blair & Rives,	124
Gales & Seaton,	62
Jacob Gideon,	1

So Blair & Rives were declared to be duly elected printers to the House of Representatives.

Rufus K. Lane was then elected Sergeant at arms, and Jesse E. Dow door keeper.

Mr. Parmenter submitted a motion directing the speaker to appoint the standing committees of the house, but before the question was taken, the Speaker arose, and having alluded to the fact that a petition had been presented, contesting his right to a seat, requesting the House not to expect from the motion for the speaker to appoint committees, the appointment of the committee of elections.

The resolution was modified accordingly, and was agreed to.

Mr. Tyler moved that the committee on elections be appointed by the gentleman [Mr. Beardsley] then temporarily occupying the speaker's chair. This motion, after considerable debate, was agreed to.

Several executive communications were presented to the House, and were ordered to be printed; and then the House adjourned until Monday next.

HARMONY AT WASHINGTON.

The union of action in the democratic ranks at the capital is a most cheering indication.—The harmonious election of Speaker is the first peal of thunder. We trust it will be followed up until every Clay whig in the land shall be satisfied that the prospect of ever placing their leader in the presidential chair is utterly hopeless. A few more such passes and whiggery will be put into a twenty years sleep. Union forever! It is our strong fortress. With it we can conquer Henry Clay or any other man;—without it we should be powerless.—Port. Amer.

The President seems prepared to make war upon Mexico, for not having conquered Texas, or given up the effort before now. But all this is understood as being an indirect, and rather lame hint, that notice should be taken of Texas, to admit her into our Union. Affairs with foreign nations are represented as satisfactory.—The Exchequer is again introduced, with certain modifications suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose report we have not yet seen. The recommendation of the increase of the navy and army, we should suppose would not be justified by the present condition of the finances of the Government, and are not demanded by the exigencies of the times. There is a suggestion for the income of the Revenue, and a hint as to the alterations of the Tariff, but there is no mode pointed out for an income of Revenue—no clear, straightforward, statesman-like views regarding the great Governmental matter of Revenue, but the whole is thrown off upon Congress as a bone which they may pick or not, as they like.

On the whole, the message is not half so bad as we feared, nor half as good as we should like to have seen.—Bangor Courier.

Dorset College. The whole number of students is 170: seniors 40; sophomores 43; freshmen 38.

Green Peas were quite plenty in the New Orleans markets on the 16th ult. They were not very dear, considering the season, and for two times, a full modicum could be purchased for two persons.

"Father, what does the printer live on?" "Why my child?" "You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week!"—Exchange paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston on the 6th inst., after a passage of less than seventeen days from Liverpool. The news brought by her, is not very important.

Ireland. All is in a state of quiet. The trials of the Repeal agitators, it is through will be abandoned. The plea of abatement to the indictments put in by O'Connell—grounded on an informality in the proceedings before the grand jury, where the evidence was not taken on oath, as it ought to have been, will it is said be held good by the Court of King's bench. If however the trials should proceed, it is stated in the Times, that the defendants have 30,000 witnesses to examine! Daniel O'Connell, Jr., read the draft of an address to the Queen before the Repeal Association, protesting against the military array by which the Clontarf proclamation was supported, which was adopted; and which is to be signed and presented by each parish in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell then proposed another address, which, with the permission of a committee, he had prepared himself: it was, in point of fact, an address to the Protestants of Ireland, though it purported to be generally "to the people of Ireland;" and it was intended to combat the notion that dismemberment of the empire or Catholic ascendancy would result from repeal. At Conciliation Hall, Nov. 13, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, addressed the meeting, enjoining upon parishioners obedience to the laws, and preservation of peace, as vital to the success of the repeal movement. He concluded by moving a printed address to the people of Ireland, which was read and adopted.

In this address Mr. O'Connell tells the people of Ireland that if during the trials there should be the slightest outbreak of violence in any parish, he will immediately abandon the repeal cause, and leave the people to their fate. The anti-corn law league is again going ahead. In Manchester the enormous sum of \$12,000 was collected in one day towards the league's new fund of £100,000.

From France, nothing new.—Augusta Age.

Addiction of Santa Anna. According to the Courier des Etats Unis of the 20th ult. bringing the intelligence that Santa Anna resigned the Presidency of Mexico on the 3d of October, 1842.

The same paper contains extracts from his letter written at Tacubaya, in which he announces his resignation abdication. He assigns various reasons for the act, among which are decline of health.

The New York Plebeian has the following paragraph received via Havana:

Santa Anna made over the executive power to General Canallizo on the 2d of October, and the latter took the oath on the 4th as provisional President. Santa Anna will remain at Managua de Clavo till after the election for President.

Agreeably to the constitution the provisional President has appointed thirty-two members of the Senate, the first of whom is that General Paredes, whom the enemies of Santa Anna accused him of having poisoned. The same person is also appointed a Major General by the provisional President.

HISTORY OF A COW.

The following is a brief sketch in the history of a cow noted for her fine appearance, and equally famed, on trial, for her bad disposition. Our principle object in giving this sketch is to let the inexperienced know the deceptive arts practiced at Brighton market, by a number of speculators who constantly attend and make a living by selling animals beyond their real value.

The first account which we have of Cherry, (which name we use, as names are very convenient,) she was offered in the Brighton market, by a man who pretended that he brought her from "Down East;" that she was a fine cow, having no fault, and he would not part with her on any account, but for his making a change in business, and giving up farming. He sold her for thirty dollars. The purchaser found her of a bad temper, in constant motion when attempts were made to milk her, and she would not generally give down her milk. He sold her to a man who knew her faults, for \$22. He kept her four months, and then sold her in the Brighton Market for the same that he gave. Next week Cherry was again in the same market, with a calf, which was purchased for one dollar, to give her the appearance of a new milch cow. They were both sold for \$35.—The man who sold her last, bought her again in the Brighton market the next week, at what price we do not know. He swapped her away even, for a cow for which the owner had two months before paid him \$60. Then the last owner but one got her back by swapping for her a cow for which he paid \$16. Then Cherry was again in the Brighton market, in about one year from her first appearance there, according to this sketch. She was sold for \$30.—She was in the same market the four succeeding Mondays—whether sold or not we cannot tell. And here our history ends, as our informant traced her no further. Boston Cult.

A New way to frighten Rats.—A friend informs us, says the editor of the Thomaston Recorder, that he has discovered a new way to frighten rats. He says that he was so much disturbed one night by their gnawing the partition of his sleeping apartment that he arose and filled up the hole they were making. But this was of no avail; they returned with a reinforcement and renewed the work with redoubled vigor. He then hung his watch over the hole, and in a few minutes they dispersed, and he has not heard one since.

The number of letters which annually pass through the U. S. Post Office is twenty four millions and a half.

Wealth accumulated by fair competition in honest pursuits, is the right of every man; but that which is derived from advantages which the law gives one over another, is *legalized plunder*.

AMOS KENDALL.

The above truth in political economy no man can controvert. And how will the present tariff look in the eyes of honest men when tried by this standard? It enables the lords of capital, the eastern manufacturers, to accumulate wealth not by an honest competition, but by a monopoly of the entire market; by grinding the poor operatives in the dust of penury and want; by taking from the farmer double the worth of necessary articles, and by keeping off foreign importations, so that foreign ports are virtually closed against him; and is not this a system of *legalized plunder*?—N. Y. Plebeian.

Run! Run!—It has been proved by parliamentary evidence, that \$12,000,000 are yearly lost in the British nation by shipwrecks and accidents at sea, caused by intemperance. From Nov. 11, to March 16, a little over four months, seven hundred and sixteen vessels were wrecked and twenty-six hundred lives lost; the chief cause of which was strong drink! Would that there was not a drop of the cursed poison in the world. What amount of misery and suffering would be done away with. Let us, then, whether we be in England, America, or any part of the globe where rum is sold, do all we can to put down the horrid traffic—let every man, woman, and child be aroused to action, and do something for suffering humanity!

We are gratified to learn from physicians of this town, who visited Gov. Kavanagh on Wednesday last, that, although quite feeble, and confined to his house, his health is somewhat better than when he left this town in October, and that, on the whole, his condition was improving. He will not be able to be present at the coming session of the Council, but will be attended by that body at his residence.—Augusta Age.

A western newspaper says:—"Philip E. Barnett has a wife and thirteen small children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—and would like to be elected constable."

His Holiness the Pope has directed that prayers be offered up every day, in the Pontifical Chapel, for the safety, long life, and success of Daniel O'Connell.

Nineteen vessels from various ports in Maine, loaded with lumber, fish, potatoes, plaster, and one in ballast, arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

There are 100,000 persons in indigent circumstances in Paris, 60,000 of whom are inscribed on the public books as applicants for charity.

Ladies elastic garters are now made in London of such delicate materials that they may be sent in an ordinary letter.

The high clergy of France consists of 13 arch bishops and 69 bishops.

"One extreme follows the other," as the little dog said when he flew around after his own tail.

DIED.

In Berlin very suddenly on the 9th Dec. inst. Sophia F. wife of Capt. Wm. Goddard, and daughter of Wm. C. Whitney Esq. of Newbury, aged 37 years. Printers in Worcester Co. Mass. will please copy. In this town, on Thursday the 7th inst. Edwin, son of Mr. Ephraim, and Mrs. Lucy Maxine, aged 7 months. Beautiful and bright. As a scorch of light. Thus art gone to thy Saviour above; With our hearts torn with grief, May we seek for relief, To Him who alleviates us in love. [Contd.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN ON Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris said County, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January 1844, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which David P. Stowell of said Paris has in equity to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at South Paris Cape containing about three acres of land and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Rufus Stowell on the ninth day of February 1843 to secure the payment of \$375 and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 63, page 548 where reference is had, the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMON CUMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 16, 1843.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN ON Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the store of John Deaden in Canton, all the right in Equity of Redemption that Ebenezer B. Knight has in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Oxford, being the Northernly half of Lot No. 6 in the 3d division of lots in said Paris, containing 70 acres, the same being mortgaged by said Knight to Francis Wall, by his mortgage deed dated Nov. 9th 1835 and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 62, page—to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest—to which deed reference may be had for further description, the same having been attached on the original writ.

LEONARD P. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff.

Canton, Dec. 14, 1843.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Thaddeus Fernald, his time to act and trade for himself; that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EDMOND W. FERNALD.

Attest: ISAAC RANDALL.

Dixfield, Nov. 15, 1843.

Notice.

The subscriber hereby relinquish to my son, Barnett Thorn, his time from the date hereof until he shall be twenty one years of age claiming none of his earnings, permitting him to make his own contracts nor holding myself responsible for any debts of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL THORN.

Attest: STEPHEN C. DAVIS.

Woodstock, November 28, 1843.

Oxford, ss.—December 13, 1842.	
T AKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twentieth day of January next at one o'clock P. M. at the office of Jairs S. Kiehl, Esq. in Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which William Wardwell has to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land on which he now lives, situated in said Oxford and bounded as follows, viz:—Westerly by Qutisfield line, Southerly by Thomson's Pond, Easterly by Greely Brook, and Northerly by said Wardwell to the same premises mortgaged to said Wardwell by deed January 25th 1841, to secure the payment of \$250.00 with interest annually, for a more particular description reference is had to said deed, recorded with Oxford Records, Book 60, Page 370.	
32	AS. T. THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

TAKEN ON—November 27th, 1843.

TAXED ON—Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the thirtieth day of December next at one o'clock, P. M. at the office of Jairus S. Kieth, Esq. in Oxford, all the Right in Equity of redemption which Solomon B. Morse has to redeem certain tracts or parcels of land situated in Oxford in said County of Oxford, to wit: a certain tract of land containing six hundred and sixty acres more or less, and the same on which said Morse now lives and being the same more or less he had on the twenty-first day of February last and on the third day of June last when the same was attached on the original writ, the same being said to be subject to the following conditions, to wit: a part of the aforesaid premises being all that part of the land lying on the West side of the road leading from Craigie's Mills so called, in Oxford, over the Allen hill to Norway village, with the buildings thereon mortgaged to John Welch of said Oxford by Deed dated the 12th day of June 1841 to secure the payment of \$2000 dollars and interest annually, and also another mortgage including all the aforesaid Craigie Farm to Paul Adams of Boston in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by deed dated June 12th 1841 to secure the payment of two thousand and eighty dollars payable in four annual installments from the 12th day of interest annually, and also another mortgage including all of the aforesaid Craigie Farm, to Charles Tufts of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Mass. to secure the payment of four thousand dollars payable in four annual installments from the seventh day of June 1841 with interest annually. For a more full and particular description, please see the aforesaid Deeds recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 61, page, 406—407—414, and 415.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanley,
County Commissioner, Dr.

1842—Nov. 10. To 3 days viewing and hearing parties on petition of Alvan Bolster and others 7 50
" To travel to David W. Abbott's in Rumford and back to be held on said petition—18 miles 1 25
" To 2 ferriages in said tract 1 00
Dec. 6. To travel from Dixfield to Denmark on petition of Nath'l Head and others—52 miles 5 25
" To 4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 10 00
" To travel from Denmark to Dixfield—52 miles 5 00
" To 2 ferriages in Reports from Franklin County Commissioners 12 00
Dec. 12. To travel from Dixfield to Sewall Crockett's tavern in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of said Oxford—35 miles 3 50
" To 3 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 7 50
" To travel from Crockett's tavern in Oxford to Daniel Hobbs' in N. Norway on petition of Sectmen of Norway for discontinuance of County road in said Norway—15 miles 1 50
" To 1 day viewing, hearing and discontinuing on said petition 2 50
" To travel from Daniel Hobbs' to S. Crockett's in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of Oxford—15 miles 1 50
" To 1 day to finish locating on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of Oxford 2 50
" To travel from Oxford to Dixfield on pet. of said Henry Hawkins—35 miles 3 50
" To travel from Dixfield to Greenwood on pet. of S. B. Locke and others—25 miles 2 50
" To one day attendance on said petition 2 50
" To travel from Greenwood to Dixfield on

ON the sixteenth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and forty, Solomon Doble, 2d, of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, made and executed to me, the undersigned, a certain deed in and to certain pieces of land situated in said Buckfield, being more lot, number eleven, lying in ranges number six and seven, in said Buckfield, conditioned for the payment of certain notes of hand or bonds, the principal and interest whereof is recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, where reference may be had. The condition of said mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the same.

WITNESSETH, that I, the undersigned, J. B. COLE, Notary Public for the State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of said deed, as the same appears from the records of said County of Oxford.

ADDITION G. COLE.

Notary Public for the State of New Hampshire.

WHEREAS Ephraim J. Brown of Norway in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, did convey to me the subscriber in mortgage a certain piece of land situated at the Steep Falls, so called, in said Norway, viz: one undivided half of the following described premises, beginning at said watercourse, corner of land formerly owned by Ephraim Barrows on the Easterly side of the road, and Southerly of the Steep Falls, thence by said road, North thirteen degrees East six rods to the stream at said Falls, thence up said stream to the Westerly side of the dam, on the Easterly side of said bridge, and thence by said dam and bridge, thence down the middle of said stream until a South line will pass twenty feet below the Easterly end of the grist-mill, thence on said South line to said land lately owned by said Barrows, thence by said Barrows' land to first mentioned bounds together with the buildings on the same, and the lands thereon, as broken in said deed of mortgage, I hereby give notice of the same, and claim possession of said premises and to foreclose said mortgage agreeably to law.

To attendance 1 day
 — travel to Fryeburg—68 miles
 — postage on two letters
 — horses paid for ferrage over river and other waters

\$55

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, District Attorney.
 For services as County Commissioner.

1843.—Mar. 1. To writing Reports of locations on the Petitions of Nath'l Head and others, and Henry Hawkins agent for the town of Oxford, and Reports on the Petitions of Committee of Norway, and Sam'l B. Locke and others, and making Plans of said locations. 7
 2. To attending on said petition of Hawkins, and of a road located in Denmark on said petition of Nath'l Head and others. 7
 — 3 days. 7
 19. To travel from Norway to Putnam's tavern in Greenwood and back, 82 miles, on petition of Samuel B. Locke and others 6
 To 23 days attendance on said petition 3
 \$10 10

County of Oxford, to J. M. Steele, District Attorney.

<p>WHEREAS John Millett, Jr. of Norway in the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty by his deed of mortgage of that date conveyed to James F. Carter, then in full life but since deceased, Lot of land numbered thirteen in that part of said Norway called Lee's Grant, containing ninety-five acres, more or less, to secure the payment of a certain note therein described; and for a more particular description of the premises and on condition thereof being had to the record of said deed in the Oxford Registry, Book 53, Page 180, and the condition of said deed having been broken: By reason whereof the undersigned Administratrix of said Carter's estate claims a foreclosure of said mortgage premises pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage provided.</p> <p>HARRIET R. CARTER, Administratrix.</p> <p>By L. Snowball, her Attorney.</p> <p>Marie Snowball Jr. 1843.</p>	<p>44 miles</p> <p>To our days attendance on said petition May 2. To travel from Dixfield to A. Bolster's and back on pet. of A. Bolster & others—16 ms.</p> <p>To one day's attendance on said petition</p> <p>\$110</p>
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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.		
<i>County of Oxford to James Osagood as County Commissioner, Dr.</i>		
1812—November 15th. To travel from Fryeburg to Abbott's in Rumford and back to Fryeburg, on petition of Alvan Bolster—130 miles	\$12 00	
Do. To days viewing and hearing parties,	16 00	
Nov. 22. To travel to Denmark to adjourn on petition of Nath'l Hoad & others, 14 m. each way 1 days attendance	2 50	
Do. To travel from Fryeburg to Widow Smith's on petition of Nath'l Hoad & others, 14 m.	1 40	
To 4 days viewing the parties and locating,	10 00	
To travel to Fryeburg—14 miles	1 40	
Postage	30	
Dec. 19th. To travel to Crockett's in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins for discontinuance and new location—40 miles	4 00	
To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating	12 50	
To travel to Fryeburg—40 miles	4 00	
To travel from Fryeburg to Hobbs' in Norway on petition of Selectmen of Norway for discontinuance—40 miles	4 00	
1 day viewing and hearing parties	2 50	
To travel from Hobbs' to Oxford—16 miles	1 50	
To 1 day complete adjourn on Hawkin's pet.	2 50	
To travel to Fryeburg—40 mile	4 00	
Dec. 20th, 1842. To travel from Fryeburg to Putnam's in Greenwood on petition of Locke and others—46 miles	4 60	
To 1 day attendance	2 50	
To travel to Fryeburg—46 miles	4 60	
		—paid two ferridges
		to travel from Andover to Dunn's in Greenwood on petition of Samuel B. Locke and others—20 miles
		To use of horse and carriage in performing and expediting the above view and location
		To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating
		To travel from Dunn's to Fryeburg—46 miles —postage of 3 letters
		July 15th, 1843. To travel on petition of Doct John Glover to Whitcomb's in Bethel—38 m.
		To 1 day viewing and hearing parties
		To travel to Bethel to Gilfed Lano and back to Bethel—23 miles
		To travel from Bethel to Frost's and back to Bethel—18 miles
		July 15th. To travel from Bethel to Hunt's in Allen on pet. of Dascon Cummings, 8 miles
		To viewing and hearing parties 1 day
		To travel from Frost's to Fryeburg—35 miles —postage on 2 letters
		July 17, 1843. To travel on petition of Sam'l Barker for Fryeburg to Rumford, 65 m.
		To one days attendance
		To travel from said Barkers to Fryeburg, 55 m.
<i>County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, D</i>		
<i>For services as: County Commissioner.</i>		
1843—June 13. To travel from Norway to Denmark and from Lovell house on the petition of L. Gram at others—48 miles	4 80	
		and back house on petition of Sam'l Barker

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.	W. Gregg and others—47 miles.	4
For services as County Commissioner.	Cash paid for ferriages	4
1842—Nov. 21. To travel from Norway to East Rum-	on days viewing, hearing parties and locating	22
ford and back on petition of Alfen Bolster and others	on said petition	
—60 miles	July 3. Travel from Greenwood to Norway on	
\$6 00	the petition of Samuel B. Locke & others, 16 mi	1
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties, and	4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating	

County of Oxford to James Orsgood, Dr.	
For services as County Commissioner.	
1843—July 24.	To travel from Fryeburg to Daniel Austin's on petition of Cyrus Wornell and others—63 miles
2	days viewing and hearing parties
7	July 26. To travel from Daniel Austin's to Canton Point on petition of Cornelius Holland and others—6 miles
	Amount paid for ferriages
2	days viewing and hearing parties
2	To travel to Fryeburg—61 miles
23th.	To 8 days viewing and hearing parties on pet. of Jolia Simmons, agent, 5, ferriages, 25
August 10.	To travel from Fryeburg to J. Gannous in Sweden—13 miles
	To one days attendance
	—travel to Fryeburg—13 miles
	To travel from Fryeburg to Sweden and back to Fryeburg—20 miles
16th.	To travel to Livermore on petition of Isaac Strickland—63 miles
	Attendance, 2 50—travel to Fryeburg, 6 39
22d.	To travel from Fryeburg to Sweden on petition of R. Cram and others—13 miles
	To 5 days viewing and locating
	travel to Fryeburg—13 miles
25.	To travel from Fryeburg to Rumford on petition of Alvan Bolster and others—62 ms.
	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating
	Paid ferriages
	To travel, on Samuel Barker's petition, from Rumford to said Barker's and from thence to Fryeburg—65 miles.
	To 2 days locating and hearing parties
	\$5
	\$4
County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.	

1843-July 29. To travel from Norway to Daniel Austin's in Canton on petition of Cyrus Wornell and others—35 miles	3
— 2 to days attendance on said petition	4
— To travel from Daniel Austin's to Canton Point and from thence home on the petition of Cornelius Holland, Agent for the town of Canton—30 miles	3
— 2 days attendance on said petition	5
— 2 days attendance on pet. of John Simmons	5
— cash paid for ferridge	
Aug. 12. To travel from Norway to Lovell & back one of the pet. of R. Cram & others—40 ms	4
— 2 days attendance on said petition	2
17. To travel from Norway to Livermore and back petition of Isaac Strickland, Agent for said Livermore—60 miles	6
— To one day attendance on said petition	6
23. To travel from Norway to Lovell & from Denmark home on petition of R. Cram and others—44 miles	2
— 4 days attendance and locating on said pet.	12
Sept. 2. To travel from Norway to E. Rumsford and from thence home on petition of said Rumsford & others—32 miles	3
— To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition	10
— To travel from Rumsford Falls to Sam'l Barker and from thence home on petition of said Barker & others—32 miles	3
— To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition	3
— To cash paid for ferridge	1
— To 2 days viewing reports and making plans of roads located	5

County of Oagdo to Isaac N. Stanley, Cou ty Commisioer, Dr.	
1843, May 16	To travel from Dixfield to Rumford and back, 20 miles, on petition of A. Bolster
	To one half day attendance on said petition
	To travel from Dixfield to Joseph Millin- gins in Denmark on petition of R. Cram and others—53 miles
	June 14. To 15 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition
	16. To travel from Lovell village to Dixfield on said petition—50 miles
	To 2 ferriages in said travel
	20. To travel from Dixfield Village to Lewis Crocketts in Andover, 24 miles, on petition of E. W. Cragg
	21. To 9 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition
	To travel from Kimball's Mills to Dixfield, 8 ms. — travel from Dixfield to Loocie's Mill in Green wood, 23 miles, on pet. of S. B. Locke and others

nd	1	To 3 days viewing and locating on said petition	13
50	1	5. To travel from Dixfield to Bethel Hill, 27 miles, on petition of John Grover and others	2
50	1	12. To 7 days viewing on said pet. 17.50—one ferrriage 124	17 6
50	1	13. To travel from Bethel Hill to Hunt's tavern in Albany on petition of Aaron Cummings, Agent of Albany—8 miles	
50	1	To 2 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition	2
50	1	To travel from Mr. Frost's in Albany to Dixfield on said pet. 33 ms. 3.80, 1 ferrriage 124	3
50	1	24. To travel from Dixfield to Daniel Austin's in Canton, 9 miles, on petition of C. Wornell and others	5
50	1	35. To 2 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition	5
50	1	To travel home on said petition 9 ms. 30—2 ferrriages 25	1
50	1	36. To travel from Dixfield to Canton Point on petition of C. Holland, Agent of Canton, 10 ms. 1 day viewing and hearing parties on said petition	1
50	1	To travel home on said petition—10 miles	2

30.	To 2 days viewing and hearing par-	
31.	ad on said petition	5
32.	To travel home, 10 miles, on said petition	1
Aug. 10.	To travel from Dixfield to Lovell on	5
33.	petition of R. Gram and others—40 miles	1
34.	To 2 days attendance and drawing Plan on	
35.	said petition	5
36.	To travel home on said petition—50 miles	1
37.	—2 ferriages in last mentioned travel	
38.	14. To one day drawing Plan of road from	
39.	Andover to Mexico	2
40.	16. To travel from Dixfield to Livermore and	
41.	back on petition of Isaac Stickney, Agent of	
42.	Livermore—30 miles—2 ferriages 25	
43.	To one day hearing parties on said petition	
44.	17. To travel from Dixfield to Lovell on pet.	5
45.	of R. Gram and others on cognizance—50 miles	1
46.	20. To 5 days viewing & locating on said pet.	12
47.	To travel from Denmark to Dixfield, 50 miles,	
48.	—2 ferriages	
49.	22. To travel from Dixfield to Rumford on pet.	
50.	of A. Bolster and others—8 miles	
51.	Sept. 1. To 4 days viewing, hearing, and lo-	
52.	cating on said petition	10
53.	To travel home—8 miles	
54.	2. To travel from Dixfield to Sam'l Barker's	
55.	in Rumford on pet. of said Barker—18 miles	1
56.	To one day viewing and locating on said pet.	
57.	of said Barker and Barker to Dixfield 13	2
58.	miles 1.80 to 2 ferriages 23	
59.		\$504

Sept. 13—1843.	To travel from Fryeburg to Bethel	
	petition of Doct. John Grover and others, by adjourn-	
ment—38 miles		1
10	To travel from Walker's to Gilead 18 ms. 1,60	
	—to paid twice toll 17	1
40	To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and others—15	
	To travel to Fryburg—52 miles	15
50	Postage on 8 letters	
25	To travel from Bethel to Albany and back to	
	Bethel on petition of A. Cummings, Agent of	
	Albany—20 miles	2
	To one half days attendance	1
	Sept. 24. To travel from Fryburg to Poland	
	Court on petition of David Dunn, special Agent	
	for the town of Poland—44 miles	4
10	To 5 days viewing, hearing parties, &c.	12
40	To travel from Poland to Fryburg—44 miles	4
	Oct. 6, 1843. To travel from Fryburg to An-	
	dover on pet. of Abbott and others—65 miles	0
50	To 7 days viewing, hearing parties & locating	10
	—2 ferriages	
	To travel from Andover to Letter B. and back	
10	to Andover—32 miles	3
10	To travel from Andover to Fryburg—65 miles	0
	Oct. 18, 1843. To travel from Fryburg to	
	Bicknell's, special Agent on petition of Isaac	
	Strickland, special Agent, 65 miles	6
	To one days attendance	2
	To travel to Fryburg	6
	Oct. 20. To travel to Bowditch's in Livermore	
	on petition of Chubb, H. Chubb, and others, a	
	joint view with the Kennebec Com'r—60 miles	6
80	—to paid for ferrings	1
	—13 days viewing	32
	to travel to Fryburg—65 miles	0
25	To travel from Canton to Albany on petition of	
50	G. W. Springer and others, joint view with	
	Kennebec Commissioners—16 miles	1
	To travel from Wayne to Lunt's in Livermore	
	—16 miles	1
20	To 1 day viewing—and two ferriages	2
	to travel to Fryburg by adjournment—60 miles	6
50	—travel from Fryburg to Livermore—60 ms.	6
	—1 day locating	2
	—travel from Fryburg to Canton on petition	
50	of Doct. Holland—65 miles	6
20	To 1 day locating	1
50	—to travel from Canton to Livermore—10 ms.	1
	—9 days locating on Chubb's, Springer's,	
	Strickland's, Simmons' and Holland's	22
	Postage on 2 letters	
10	Travel to Fryburg	6
		\$198

	<i>For services as County Commissioner.</i>	
1543-	Sept. 19.	To travel from Norway to Gland and back on the petition of John Grover and others—65 miles
		To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition
		To 2 travel from Norway to Poland and back on the petition of David Dunn, Agent for the town of Poland—24 miles
		To 4 days viewing & hearing the parties on said petition
		Oct. 7. To travel from Norway to Andover Canton and from Asen Pratt's in said Andover home, on the petition of Aaron Abbott and others—69 miles
		To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition
		Oct. 7. To travel from Norway to Canton and from Wayne to North Livernore on the petition of Charles H. Chubb and others—85 miles
		To 11 days viewing on said petition
		To travel from Canton to Wayne said from Canton to Breckinridge and on those house on the petition of George W. Springer and others—46 miles
		To 14 days viewing said attendance on said petition
		21. To 4 days writing reports and making plans
		22. To travel from Norway to Livernore and back on the petition of George W. Springer and others, and Charles H. Chubb and others—50 miles
		To 10 days hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petitions
		11. To 2 days petition reports and making plans of roads located
		\$194.00

	For services as County Commissioner.	
1843—Sept. 13.	To travel from Dixfield to Dashed Hill	10
71	petition of J. Grover and others—27 miles	
	To travel home said petition—27 miles	10
	To travel home on said petition—27 miles	2
nd	—2 ferriages	
25	To travel from Dixfield to Poland Corner on pe	
	tition of Day Drow, Agent of Poland—44 miles	12
	25. 5 days viewing and hearing on said petition	
	To travel home on said petition—44 miles	12
	—2 ferriages	
Oct. 3.	To 1 day making report and finishing plan	
	of road from Andover to Mexico	
50	3. To travel from Dixfield to Andover on petition of	
	Farman Abbott and others—24 miles	2
25	7. To 4 days viewing, hearing and locating on said	
	petition	10
	To travel from West Andover home—27 miles	2
	12. To 1 day making report and plan of alteration	
40	of road on petition of F. Abbott and others	2
	13. To travel from Dixfield to Lawrence Corner on	
	petition of Isaac Strickland, Ag't of Livermore, 15 ms.	10
	To 1 day hearing parties on said petition	
	—2 ferriages—15 miles	1
50	—2 ferriages	
25	Nov. 12. To 11 days viewing on petition of George	
	W. Springer	3
	To travel from Dixfield to South Livermore and home	
	on said petition—37 miles	3
	17. To eleven days viewing on petition of Charles	
70	H. Clubb and others	27
	To travel from Dixfield to Livermore and home on	
	petition of Clubb and others—31 miles	
	To ferriage party in crossing the Androscoggin River	
and	on said petition	
	To travel from Canton Mills to Wayne Village and	
	back to Livermore Corner on petition of George W.	
	Springer and others—3 miles	
	22. To travel from Dixfield to Livermore on petition	
	of Clubb and others—13 miles	
25	24. To 2 days hearing parties on said petition	
50	25. —1 day hearing parties on petition of George	
	W. Springer	12
	To 5 days locating on petition of Clubb	
	To 3 day locating on petition of C. Holland	
	Agent of Canton	
	To 13 day locating on petition of G. W. Springer	
15	30. To travel from Dixfield to Bretton's Mills on pe	
	tion of George W. Springer—18 miles	
	To 2 ferriages	
50	6. To 1 day making Report and Plan of road from	
	Franklin Hession to Rumford on petition of A.	
	Dowler and others	
50		\$130

Adjusted Term, December, 1842.

00	Jas Ogden travel 70 ms. \$7.00 attendance 3 days \$7.50, 14
10	Jona. B. Smith " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50 8
20	I. N. Stanley " 40x125 2.25 " 3 " 7.50 11

May Term, 1843.

30	Jas Ogden travel 70 ms. \$7.00 attendance 3 days \$7.50, 14
40	J. B. Smith " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50 8
50	I. N. Stanley " 40x125 2.25 " 3 " 7.50 11

July Term by adjournment, 1843.

60	Jas Ogden travel 70 ms. \$7.00 attendance 3 days \$7.50, 12
70	J. B. Smith " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 5.00 6

September Term, 1843.

80	Jas Ogden travel 70 ms. \$7.00 attendance 3 days \$7.50, 14
90	J. B. Smith " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50 8
00	I. N. Stanley " 40x125 2.25 " 3 " 7.50 11

December Term \$7.00 by adjournment.

10	Jas Ogden travel 70 ms. \$7.00 attendance 3 days \$7.50, 14
20	J. B. Smith " 10 " 1.00 " 3 " 7.50 8
30	I. N. Stanley " 40x125 2.25 " 3 " 7.50 11

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
DECEMBER 15, 1843. 3

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and approved by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law and are truly copied

J. G. COLE, CLERK

a better Compound for Family use
than the
**GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILL**
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

of the day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and
of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*,
or *Chronic* diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. It
fills long hours without a successful rival in Germany
and throughout the world. It is the only medicine of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, and Pa-
Medicines.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the
strongest and purest. They are unvarnished, as is their origin
and effects. They are simple in their preparation, nu-
merous in their effects, and unyielding in their results. They have
received the most flattering recommendation from the Medi-
cally, such men as Dr. Hall, and Dr. Garvey, of N. Y.,
Dr. D. D. Dr. J. D. Dr. J. D. Dr. J. D. Dr. J. D. Dr. J. D.
and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men
long stood at the head of their profession,

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs,
becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspep-*
sia, or *Indigestion*, is the result. It is the cause of *Flatu-*
lence, *Colic*, *Constipation*, *Leucorrhoea*, *Chlorosis*,
Arteritis, *Pulmonary Consumption*, *Stomachic Headache*, *Em-*
disease of the Skin, *Salt Rheum*, *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Ven-*
erous and Bilious Fevers, *Fever and Ague*, *Hemorrhoids*, *Cos-*
tic, *Scald Head*, *Scald Neck*, *Scald Face*, *Scald Breast*,
Scald Testes, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Humors*, *Scald*,
Bilious complaints. These different complaints are cau-
sed about the same, followed by a train of illness, equal
deleterious and dangerous. It is the cause of *Scald*,
and it had have must be supported by others equally
to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly li-
beral is like a well tuned instrument every string of which
brings in motion, and the least injury to any one throws it
out of tune.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as it
will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system,
run down, and regulate the whole human structure, su-
perior to all obstructions. It is the only medicine of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, and Pa-
Medicines.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the
having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.
It is the only one with small circulars deposited
in every bottle.

South Waterford, A. H. Hunt,
 Fryberg, H. C. Buswell,
 Brownfield, N. C. Rice,
 Hiram, S. Flye,
 Woodstock, J. Bicknell,
 North Paris, Houghton & Biabee,
 South Paris, O. H. Hain,
 Norway, W. E. Goodnow,
 Oxford, Wm. P. Welch,
 Canton Point, J. Harney,
 Canton Mills, A. Barrows,
 Dixfield, C. L. Eastis,
 Madison, J. H. Duff,
 East Rumford, A. Bolster,
 Rumford, A. K. Knapp, O. C. Bolster,
 East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.,
 Hartford, W. Hall,
 Jacksonville, C. Howe,
 Forter, B. Bliss, Jr.,
 Sweden, B. Nevers,
 And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
 Lynd, C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE.
CONSISTING OF
Vegetable Billions Bitters,
Vegetable Billions Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hæmorrhoidal, or Pile Powders
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cutaneous Eruptions.

[illegible]

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

BEST FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS

[illegible]

